



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

phenomena of the sea, of which at present we possess a somewhat limited knowledge.

In carrying on the manifold and intricate investigations regarding the hydrographical and fish-yielding mysteries of the sea each country has its own laboratories and scientific staff, and has also at command one or more steamers. In some cases a hired vessel for temporary use is employed (Great Britain has to be content with one); but in others, as in Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, special steamers have been built, provided with accommodation for a large scientific staff, and elaborately equipped with scientific appliances and fishing gear. At the central laboratory at Christiania, under the direction of Professor Fridtjof Nansen, the hydrographic apparatus required by the different countries is regulated and distributed. The chemical analyses are checked and controlled, and various hydrographical researches of a special and difficult kind are undertaken.

GREEK AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE chairman and secretaries of the committee in support of the recommendations of the studies and examinations syndicate making Greek optional in the entrance examination at Cambridge have addressed the following letter to the editor of the *London Times*:

Of the Graces submitted to the senate of the University of Cambridge on March 2, 3 and 4 last, for the confirmation of the report of the Studies Syndicate, Grace 2 was the most important and the most eagerly contested. It was this Grace which directly proposed to make Greek optional in the previous examination.

The number of members of the electoral roll who are members of the senate—that is, practically, the resident members of the senate—was about 600. In the whole constituency there were about 7,000 voters. The votes were—placet 1,055, non-placet 1,557.

A careful analysis of the poll-book gives the following results:

1. Of the residents, 288 voted in favor of the recommendation that Greek should no longer be compulsory in the previous examination; 240 voted against the recommendation—majority of residents in favor of the recommendation, 48.

2. Of the total number of members of the senate

who voted, residents and non-residents included, 1,591 were laymen, 1,021 were clergymen.

Of the laymen, 923 voted in favor of the recommendation; 668 voted against it—majority of laymen in favor of the recommendation, 255.

Of the clergymen, 132 voted in favor of the recommendation; 889 voted against it—majority of clergymen against the recommendation, 757.

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ACCORDING to the preliminary announcement issued by the secretary of the American Psychological Association, Professor Wm. Harper Davis, of Lehigh University, the fourteenth annual meeting will be held at Harvard University on December 27, 28 and 29, in affiliation with the American Philosophical Association.

After the formal opening of Emerson Hall, where the associations will meet in joint session on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 27, to hear addresses by President Eliot and Dr. E. Emerson, a formal joint discussion will be held 'On the Affiliation of Psychology with Philosophy and with the Natural Sciences.' Professor Fullerton, President Hall, Professor Münsterberg, Professor Taylor, Professor Thilly and Professor Witmer have consented to speak.

A conference of the association has also been arranged to consider the subject of 'Cooperation between Laboratories and Departments of Different Institutions.' This will also be thrown open for general discussion. It is possible that another discussion, either on a strictly psychological subject or on the content of undergraduate instruction in psychology, will be arranged for.

Luncheon will be served on Wednesday, December 27, by the Harvard Corporation. After the address of the president, Professor Mary Whiton Calkins, of Wellesley College, on Wednesday evening, a general reception will be held at the residence of Professor and Mrs. Münsterberg, and following the presidential address before the American Philosophical Association, by Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, a joint smoker will be held in the Harvard Union.

Through the kindness of Harvard students of psychology and philosophy, a limited number of dormitory rooms in Cambridge have been placed at the disposal of the Harvard department for assignment to members of the visiting associations. By the courtesy of the Bertram Hall committee and of Radcliffe students, twenty rooms in Bertram Hall, the Radcliffe College dormitory, will be placed at the disposal of women attending the meetings, preference being given to regular members of the association.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

SIR JOHN SCOTT BURDON-SANDERSON, formerly Waynflete professor of physiology and regius professor of medicine at Oxford, has died at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. GEORGE H. DARWIN, F.R.S., Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, has been knighted by King Edward.

THE Southeastern Passenger Association has granted a rate of one fare plus twenty-five cents to those attending the New Orleans meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Other roads will probably make similar arrangements.

THE American Chemical Society will meet in New Orleans in connection with Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from December 29 to January 2, 1905-06. The president of the society is Dr. Francis P. Venable, of Chapel Hill, N. C., the secretary, Dr. William A. Noyes, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The chairman-elect of Section C is Professor Charles F. Mabery, of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O., the secretary is Professor Charles L. Parsons, of Durham, N. H.

THE Botanical Society of America will meet in New Orleans from January 1 to 4, 1906, under the presidency of Professor R. A. Harper, of the University of Wisconsin. The headquarters are at the Hotel St. Charles, and the sessions will be held in the rooms of Tulane University. Mr. Frederick V. Co-

ville, the retiring president, has chosen as the subject of his address 'Botanical Explorations in Alaska.'

PROFESSOR V. F. BJERKNES, of the University of Stockholm, has arrived in this country to give the course of lectures at Columbia University that has already been announced.

A TESTIMONIAL banquet was given to Dr. Nicholas Senn, at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on November 11, with about seven hundred physicians in attendance. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of New York City, presented a gold medallion to Dr. Senn, miniature replicas of which were distributed among those in attendance. On one side of the medallion was a likeness of Dr. Senn; on the other the inscription: "To Nicholas Senn, the Master Surgeon, from his Fellows, November 11, 1905." Dr. L. G. Nolte, of Milwaukee, Wis., presented Dr. Senn with a silver loving cup, given by his former private pupils.

PROFESSOR JACOB REIGHARD, of the University of Michigan, lectured on 'The Habits of Fishes' at the University of Kansas on November 16. This lecture was under the auspices of the Sigma Xi Society of the university. On Friday morning following he gave the convocation address before the students and faculty upon the subject of 'Instincts of Man.' On Friday evening Dr. Reighard was the guest of honor at a reception, giving him an opportunity to meet the faculty of the university.

DR. W. A. NOYES, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards and editor and secretary of the American Chemical Society, lectured last week before the chemical students of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., on 'The History of the Discovery of the Composition of Water.'

DR. MAXIMILLIAN MAURER has been appointed director of the Meteorological Station of Zurich.

DR. WILHELM WUNSTORF has been appointed geologist in the Berlin Geological Bureau.

PROFESSOR KOEHLER, the president of the Imperial Bureau of Health at Berlin, has retired.

THE members of the council of the Royal Society for the ensuing year, in addition to